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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1831

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

SWAZILAND, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1740 and 1793
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SWAZILAND, 1936

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west and south by the Transvaal and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions, roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south and known locally as the high, middle and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet. The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet.

Climate.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was:—

Mbabane (3,800 feet) 54·35 inches over 34 years.

Bremersdorp (2,175 feet) 35·27 inches over 33 years.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 71·5 and 51·4 respectively at Mbabane and 77·1 and 55·9 respectively at Bremersdorp. Figures of temperature are given in degrees Fahrenheit.

History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola river, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them further north, and under Chief Sobhuza they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni and Bhunu, whose son Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921 after a long minority, during which his grandmother Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and of the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894 under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory through a local officer until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa (now styled the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland), and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant (now District) Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

Advisory Council.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The Territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and the other south of the Great Usutu River.

The sixth Council was elected in 1935, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

Native Council.

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal. They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and Native Chiefs and their followers give an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

Advisory Committees on Townships.

Meetings of these bodies are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner presides.

School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents residing in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The committees have certain powers and duties in connexion with compulsory education under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of school committees in the district, each school committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such a Board. The District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration in all matters connected with the provisions of schools and school accommodation in each district and on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

III.—POPULATION.

A census of the population was held in May, 1936. The figures were:—

		<i>Numbers.</i>	<i>Percentage increase on 1921 Census.</i>
Europeans	... ..	2,740	24·26
Natives (Bantu)	... ..	153,270	38·96
Coloured (other than Bantu)	... ..	705	56·31

About 83 per cent. of the Bantu population reside in native areas and about 17 per cent. on European-owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births or deaths of the Bantu population. Registration of native marriages was introduced in October, 1934.

The following table shows the population of Swaziland classified on the basis of employment. The figures are approximate and are compared with the previous year:—

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION ON BASIS OF EMPLOYMENT.

	<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Others.</i>	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Government Employment	140	145	812	560
Agriculture	654	570	2,730	1,942
Trade and Industry	25	84	665	660
Domestic Service	—	—	500	568
Employment in Union of South Africa (including recruits for mines)	—	—	17,824	9,561

Amongst the European population there were:—

	<i>Per 1,000.</i>
(a) Births	55 or 20·07
(b) Marriages	21 or 7·66
(c) Deaths	26 or 9·49
(d) Infantile Mortality (Death-rate under one year)	7 or 2·55
(e) European Emigrants	86 or 31·39
(f) European Immigrants	105 or 38·32

IV.—HEALTH.

The European Medical Staff of the Administration consists of the Principal Medical Officer, two Medical Officers, three Hospital Assistants and Dispensers, six Nurses and one Cook-housekeeper. There is one subsidized Mission Doctor and two subsidized Mission Nurses.

Hospitals.

There are two Government hospitals—one at Mbabane in the Northern District and one at Hlatikulu in the Southern District. At the former there is accommodation for five European and twenty Native in-patients. The reconstructed Hlatikulu hospital, which was opened in November, has accommodation for twelve European, four coloured and thirty-two Native patients. Excellent work continues to be done at the Mission Hospital at Bremersdorp, the Government Dispensaries at Mankaiana and Goedgegun and the Mission Dispensaries at Stegi, Pigg's Peak and Ndingeni.

One medical outpost was opened during the year thus raising the number to five. The work at all of these increased considerably especially towards the end of the year, but there is still too great a tendency on the part of the natives to regard the outposts as convenient places for consulting the medical officer on his fortnightly visit rather than as places to which at any time they can go to a native nurse for advice and treatment.

The following table gives figures of in-patients and out-patients treated at hospitals and dispensaries during 1935 and 1936:—

				<i>In-Patients.</i>		<i>Out-Patients.</i>	
				1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
<i>Government Institutions:—</i>							
Mbabane Hospital	...	...	...	646	951	8,030	9,553
Hlatikulu Hospital	...	...	...	604	684	8,798	8,839
Mankaiana Dispensary	...	...	...	—	49	3,866	4,685
Goedgegun Dispensary	...	...	...	—	—	2,675	2,092
<i>Mission Institutions:—</i>							
Bremersdorp Hospital	...	...	...	947	929	10,752	11,799
Ndingeni Dispensary	...	...	...	—	151	4,592	5,067
Pigg's Peak Dispensary	...	...	...	—	55	3,006	3,587
Stegi Dispensary	...	...	...	—	82	1,190	3,453

Public Health.

The year 1936 was a fairly healthy one. There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease. The large increase in the amount of hospital work was an indication not of an increase in the amount of sickness but of another great advance in the yearly increasing confidence which the natives are showing in these institutions.

The amount and distribution of general diseases varies little from year to year. One of the few exceptions to this is scurvy of which there was less than usual. This was due to fairly good rains and a consequent increase in the amount and variety of the native crops.

Malaria was fairly widespread and the epidemic lasted much longer into the winter than is usual, owing to delay in arrival of really cold weather. The epidemic was mild and few deaths occurred.

In the early part of the year it was reported that smallpox had broken out in the Southern District. It was a false alarm but as no vaccination had been done for about ten years it was decided to get on with this during the winter and over 47,000 people were vaccinated.

The number of lepers remains about the same. The small leper settlement in the Mankaiana District has become overcrowded. It was meant for the five Swazi lepers who were repatriated from Pretoria in 1935, but since then 15 more have come in voluntarily. The response to treatment in most cases has been amazingly good and several of the inmates will soon be in such a condition that it should be safe to discharge them.

Tuberculosis is believed by the Medical Officers to be on the increase but with the means at the disposal of the Medical Service at present it is difficult to deal with the problem.

The amount of syphilis seems to increase slowly in spite of the fact that there are eight treatment centres. Formerly this was largely an urban disease but during the last few years it has spread more and more to the rural population. This makes it more difficult to deal with. The spread is probably due to the rapid opening up of means of communication all over the Territory.

No fewer than 18 cases of anthrax were treated in hospitals during the year. One case died. In every instance the disease was contracted in the process of skinning and cutting up carcasses of animals which had died from this disease.

Schistosomiasis is prevalent over about two-thirds of the Territory. It has, however, been banished from Bremersdorp by the provision of a pure water supply for domestic use and for a large public swimming bath.

Prisons and Asylums.

Mental cases requiring institutional treatment are sent to the Union of South Africa. At the end of the year there were three Europeans and 25 natives there.

The health of the prisoners in the Swaziland gaols was good. Some of the smaller gaols are overcrowded during the greater part of the year.

V.—HOUSING.

The wage-earning population of Swaziland consists of:—

(a) INHABITANTS OF URBAN AREAS.

The European wage-earners are mainly civil servants and traders, and are for the most part well housed in brick buildings. A certain number of wood and iron buildings of a poor type remain in some of the townships, notably Mbabane and Hlatikulu. These buildings are mainly occupied by Government officials and police.

Eurafricans and educated natives living in urban areas generally occupy houses of the same type as the poorer Europeans.

The native hut is gradually disappearing from the urban areas—the quarters of native servants are usually provided by their European masters.

Sanitary arrangements in the urban areas are good and well controlled. Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors. Generally there are no bathrooms for native domestic servants.

(b) INHABITANTS OF RURAL AREAS.

European wage-earners are mainly farmers who occupy houses of the same type as those in urban areas.

Native wage-earners live in huts of a beehive type, consisting of a wattle framework covered with thatch. The floors are earthen, polished and impervious to damp. There are no windows, but as they are only used for sleeping and as shelters from the rain, this is not a great drawback. There is a certain amount of ventilation through the thatch.

The huts are grouped in kraals where there are huts allotted to youths and unmarried males, unmarried females above the age of puberty, married women, visitors, etc. There are no sanitary conveniences. In the case of any unusual amount of sickness the kraal is moved to a new site where new huts are constructed. Overcrowding under these conditions is unknown.

ACTION TOWARDS AMELIORATION.

In all urban areas sanitary regulations are enforced. In the rural areas the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example set by Europeans are the only factors existing to improve conditions.

There are no Building Societies in the Territory.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The only minerals at present produced are tin and gold. During 1936, 182·7 long tons of tin valued at £39,351 were produced and 275·63 ozs. of gold valued at £1,938 as compared with 181·68 long tons of tin valued at £39,628 and 314·36 ozs. of gold valued at £2,130 in 1935.

Cattle.

The primary interest of the Swazi people is the possession of cattle, which is the index of wealth. Cattle of a minimum weight of 800 lb. may be exported to the Johannesburg and Durban markets. At the beginning of 1936 two large areas were seriously infected with East Coast fever, one with its centre in the mountains north-east of Mbabane and the other on each side of the upper Mkondo River. There were 21 infected dipping areas. The number of deaths from the disease was 383 compared with 489 in 1935. The erection of 50 new dipping tanks authorized with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund is proceeding throughout the country.

A general inoculation campaign against Anthrax was carried out during the first part of the year, all cattle in the Territory being inoculated. A re-inoculation of all cattle was commenced nine months afterwards and deaths from the disease are diminishing.

Redwater and gallsickness took serious toll amongst valuable stock imported from the highveld.

The following cattle were exported for slaughter purposes during the last three years :—

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Johannesburg Market	3,218	2,271	3,582
Durban Market	3,538	4,115	5,996
	<hr/> 6,756	<hr/> 6,386	<hr/> 9,578

The number of cattle in the Territory at the end of 1936 was 399,384 of which 55,363 were owned by Europeans, compared with 406,227, including 54,861 European-owned, in 1935.

Agriculture.

Farming is carried on by a number of Europeans and almost all natives in rural areas are peasant farmers. A variety of crops is produced, the most important being maize, kaffir corn, cotton and tobacco.

A drought at the end of 1935 was followed by plentiful rains and good crops.

The natives are cultivating larger areas every year and will soon be able to produce all their requirements. Their methods of agriculture are being improved with the aid of native demonstrators trained in more progressive areas in the Union. Swazis are now training in this work at the Swazi National School under local conditions.

Native dairies continue to increase and a larger number of milk-collecting stations will be established when the butter factory at Bremersdorp commences operations.

The cotton (seed) produced—124,750 lb.—was the lowest on record, due to the late rains in the 1935-6 summer. Similarly the tobacco crop was affected, 282,735 lb. being produced.

Swaziland participated in the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg. A donation of £600 from the Government and public subscriptions amounting to £425 enabled the opening of a stall where products of the country were displayed. Much interest was taken, amongst other products, in the exhibits of soya beans, tung nuts and oil.

Labour.

Labour was plentiful for all purposes throughout the year. The tin mines around Mbabane employed 704 natives. The gold mines on the Witwatersrand offer the largest field for Swazi labour. Fuller particulars regarding this subject will be found in Chapter IX of this report.

VII.—COMMERCE.

By an Agreement with the Union of South Africa dated the 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for Customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

Payments are assessed on the proportion which the average amount of the collections of the Territory for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bore to the average amount of the Customs revenue of the Union during the same period. No statistics of imports are kept.

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building materials, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa, through wholesale firms established there. Prices of foodstuffs were not excessive during the year.

The following tables give the amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement, the amounts collected locally in respect of duty on spirits and beer, and the principal exports with their values.

Of the exports, all the products with the exception of cotton and tin were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and tin to the Straits Settlements.

Amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement and collected locally in respect of duty on beer and spirits.

			1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
			£	£	£
Received from Union	...	...	17,273	18,490	20,167
Collected locally	...	...	1,383	1,332	1,363
			<u>£18,656</u>	<u>£19,822</u>	<u>£21,530</u>

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended 31st December, 1936:—

Slaughter Stock.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
lb.	5,338,800	9,600,000	6,079,400	5,747,400	8,620,000
£	23,728	62,400	40,536	38,316	57,468

Tobacco.

lb.	341,055	377,906	374,952	261,794	282,735
£	10,850	10,010	10,433	6,542	9,441

Cotton (Seed).

lb.	750,000	207,000	295,800	200,068	124,750
£	3,125	1,400	2,048	1,459	950

Hides and Skins.

lb.	60,750	439,820	451,850	496,471	600,000
£	633	5,910	6,200	8,449	15,000

Wattle Bark.

lb.	56,000	1,322,000	300,000	939,200	598,080
£	28	2,653	536	1,825	1,335

Wool.

lb.	30,000	17,138	18,638	20,000	22,000
£	490	533	536	750	825

Butter.

lb.	1,705	1,210	1,500	3,202	—
£	85	61	68	199	—

Butter-Fat.

lb.	22,197	86,690	27,348	21,139	68,000
£	740	3,973	1,004	856	3,825

Bullion.

£	1,542	3,914	2,608	2,130	3,866
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Metallic Tin.

lb.	187,980	226,912	362,380	406,963	409,248
£	11,497	19,665	37,356	39,628	39,351

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

With the exception of civil servants and police, the wages and hours of work of Europeans employed by the Government on agricultural and veterinary services, public works, and by the South African Railways Administration on the road motor services, were as follows:—

<i>Type of Employment.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Hours worked per week.</i>
Drivers on road motor services.	£9 to £25 per month with quarters in some cases	60
Road overseers	£16 to £21 per month with free quarters	54
Stock inspectors	£240-15-360 p.a.	54

Europeans were engaged in civil employment as farm managers and labourers, builders, mine managers and miners. Their wages and hours of work were as follows:—

<i>Type of Employment.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Hours worked per week.</i>
Farm managers and labourers	£5 to £25 per month with free quarters and share of crops valued at £40-£80 p.a.	60
Builders	15s. to 20s. per day	48
Mine managers	£35 per month	50
Mine overseers	£30 per month	50
Prospectors and miners	£20-£25 per month	50

The cost of living for Europeans varied from £10 to £15 per month in the case of unmarried men, to £30 to £40 per month in the case of married men, according to the size and age of their families.

Natives were employed by the Government on public works, and in the Police, and Veterinary and Agricultural Departments. Native police are provided with free quarters, while cattle guards in the Veterinary Department, and agricultural demonstrators, are given neither quarters nor food.

The rates of pay and hours worked per week are as follows:—

<i>Type of Employment.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Hours worked per week.</i>
Public works labourers ...	30s. per month with quarters and food ...	54
Police ...	From £36 to £84 p.a. ...	60
Cattle guards and agricultural demonstrators.	From £30 to £114 p.a. ...	60

Natives in civil employment were engaged in agriculture, mining and domestic service. In all cases free quarters and food were provided. The rates of pay and hours of work were as follows:—

<i>Type of Employment.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Hours worked per week.</i>
Agricultural labourers ...	15s. to 40s. per month ...	60
Mine labourers ...	8d. to 2s. per day ...	50
Domestic servants ...	10s. to 70s. per month ...	50

IX.—LABOUR.

The gold mines in the Union of South Africa play an increasingly large part in the economic life of Swaziland. The following tables show the number of recruits sent to the mines by the Native Recruiting Corporation, Ltd., the amount of money circulated in the country through this concern, the number of travelling passes issued to natives to visit the Union for various purposes, and the approximate figures relating to local employment.

It has not been possible to divide the numbers of recruited and non-recruited labourers into their different categories of mining occupations, but it is safe to say that all recruited natives and those on the Assisted Voluntary System go to the Witwatersrand, while a large number of natives who leave Swaziland seeking work find employment in the gold and asbestos mines around Barberton, and in the coal mines of the Eastern Transvaal and Natal.

Labourers on the local tin mines are not required to do any underground work, and labourers in Government employ are mainly road labourers, cattle guards and police.

NATIVE RECRUITING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Particulars relating to natives from Swaziland employed on the Witwatersrand Gold Mines for the year 1936.

Number of contracted recruits	...	...	...	...	...	6,438
Number of recruits on the Assisted Voluntary System	...	...	...	...	...	1,414
						<hr/> 7,852 <hr/>

Monetary transactions undertaken by the Native Recruiting Corporation on behalf of recruited natives and those on the Assisted Voluntary System. Also capitation fees paid.

						£
Deferred pay payments	...	...	...	...	...	44,362
Capitation fees	...	...	...	...	...	8,500
Advances to recruits	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Native remittances to Swaziland	...	...	...	...	...	14,000
						<hr/> £86,862 <hr/>

Particulars of Travelling Passes issued to Swazis to enter the Union of South Africa.

Recruited by Native Recruiting Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	7,852
Seeking work on own accord	...	...	...	...	...	4,824
Visiting and on private business	...	...	...	...	...	3,711
						<hr/> 16,387 <hr/>

Particulars relating to Swazi natives in local employ.

Employed by the Administration on various works	...	...	...	...	...	560
Employed on local tin mines, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	703
Employed by Europeans and Eurafricans in agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	1,942
Employed in domestic service	...	...	...	...	...	568
						<hr/>
(Estimated)					...	3,773
						<hr/>

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

During the year the Education Department was placed under the control of a full-time Superintendent of Education whose duties comprise the ordinary administrative work of the Department as well as the inspection of all controlled schools in the Territory.

The expenditure on education during the past five financial years was as follows:—

Financial Year.	Amount spent from General Revenue on native mission schools.	Amount spent from Swazi National Fund on native mission schools.	Total spent on education generally.		
			From General Revenue.	From Swazi National Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1932-33	2,693	267	10,280	1,830	12,110
1933-34	2,712	—	10,271	1,637	11,908
1934-35	2,881	—	10,647	2,288	12,935
1935-36	3,018	—	9,572	2,714	12,286
1936-37	3,364	—	10,506	2,993	13,499

European Education.

During the year under review one small school in Southern Swaziland was closed down and the pupils are now attending other schools. There are now only seven Government schools for European children where primary education is given, one of which, the Goedgegun School in South Swaziland, does in addition work of a secondary type.

Secondary education is also given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant from the Government, on a *per capita* basis. The school is controlled by a Council and is inspected by the Superintendent of Education.

Certain commercial subjects are taught in addition to those subjects which are usually included in the secondary school course leading up to the Matriculation examination of the University of South Africa.

At Bremersdorp the Dominican Order has established a well-equipped and well-staffed school with both primary and secondary departments, but it receives no financial aid. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature but a few pupils are also prepared for secondary examinations of the University of South Africa and the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors in England. Candidates are also prepared for the Commercial Certificate Examinations of the Union Education Department.

During the year the hostel at the Driefontein School in the Mankaiana District was restarted, but it was finally decided not to proceed with the erection of a Government hostel building at that centre. It has appeared on closer investigation that centralization at one centre instead of partial centralization at various centres will be both more economical and educationally more effective.

The average attendance at the eight Government schools for European children during the last three years was:—364 in 1934, 321 in 1935, and 273 in 1936.

The final enrolment of St. Mark's School for 1936 was 96 and the final enrolment at the Dominican Convent, Bremersdorp, was 27.

Standard VI (School Leaving Certificate) examinations are held annually. Sixteen candidates passed out of a total of 18 entrants.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are being fostered throughout the Territory and at several schools there are troops of both kinds.

Eurafrican Education.

There is in existence in the Southern district an institution called the " Florence Coloured School " which provides primary education for Eurafrian children. The school receives a grant-in-aid from the Administration. Very excellent boarding facilities exist for both girls and boys. The average attendance in 1936 was 30.

The Roman Catholic Mission have also established a coloured school in the Southern district which, however, does not receive Government assistance.

Coloured children in other parts of the Territory attend native schools.

Native Education.

There are in all, 290 native schools in the Territory for natives, which fall into the following divisions:—

Three Government native schools under the supervision of a European Principal; 104 controlled native mission schools which are in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision; 183 non-controlled native mission schools under the direct supervision of various mission societies of which there are 21 operating in the Territory.

There are two Supervisors of native schools who visit the controlled native schools for the purpose of instructing the teachers in improved methods of teaching.

The Board of Advice on Native Education which is composed of Government officials, representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries and native members, met once during the year.

It is stated that the help which mission societies have been receiving from overseas is gradually being curtailed.

The subsidized native schools are divided into three classes:—

Class I (Bush schools) which provide teaching up to and inclusive of Standard II. Class II schools where the work taught is up to and inclusive of Standard IV. Class III schools where the teaching is confined solely to Standards V and VI. At the end of each year examinations are held by the Education Department for the IV, V and VI Standards, and students who have obtained the Sixth Standard or School Leaving Certificate are

able to secure admission to colleges and institutions in South Africa which provide courses for the training of teachers.

The satisfactory staffing of native schools is still a difficult matter. Owing to the low rate of pay posts in Class I schools are for the most part held by teachers who are professionally unqualified. In the case of Class II and III schools only teachers who have undergone a course of training at a recognized institution are appointed.

In the case of the 183 other schools not in receipt of grants, the Department supplies these schools with calendars and attendance registers and extends to them its services in so far as present circumstances allow. Evening classes are held at some of the mission institutions.

The three Government schools are at Matapa, Zombode and Lobamba. The Swazi National School, Matapa, is the only native school in the Territory at which secondary work is being undertaken. Courses of instruction at the Swazi National School include ordinary school work from Standard IV to the Junior Certificate of the University of South Africa, a one year teacher training course, a certain amount of training in Woodwork, Agriculture and Domestic Science as well as special courses in Agriculture and general farm work.

The following table gives the total number of Africans undergoing education in Swaziland during the year:—

Number of children in controlled schools	...	...	4,676
Number of children in non-controlled schools	...	...	4,626
Number of children in Government schools	...	...	323

The examinations held in connexion with the native schools cover amongst other subjects, craft work, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular and oral English.

The following table sets out the number of entrants for each of the examinations, which were held in December, 1936, and the number of passes obtained:—

	<i>Entries.</i>	<i>Passes.</i>
Standard IV Examination	248	204
Standard V Examination	139	105
Standard VI (School Leaving Certificate) Examination	83	44
Junior Certificate Examination	3	1

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-east, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollé, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort, respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenço Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same mileage of secondary roads in the Territory.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

Motor Transport.

The motor transport services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administrations, carrying both goods and passengers, continue to operate over the same routes as formerly between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them, and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled since the commencement of the services:—

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Passengers carried.</i>		<i>Goods handled.</i>	<i>Cream conveyed.</i>
	<i>European.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1928	...	5,657	16,717	6,339
1929	...	5,860	27,400	7,930
1930	...	5,509	35,346	10,078
1931	...	5,009	43,334	8,559
1932	...	4,319	35,414	6,413
1933	...	4,386	39,022	7,156
1934	...	5,164	44,740	9,297
1935	...	5,418	45,969	11,589
1936	...	6,338	50,735	11,831

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT (depot at Goba).

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Passengers carried.</i>		<i>Goods handled.</i>
	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1931	...	214	1,556
1932	...	173	4,268
1933	...	211	3,104
1934	...	300	3,736
1935	...	237	3,574
1936	...	161	4,333

The charges by both motor transport services are the same, namely, passenger fares at 2d. per mile for Europeans, and 1½d. per mile for natives; charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

Motor Vehicles.

The following motor vehicles were registered in the Territory as at 31st December, 1936:—

			<i>British (including Canadian) makes.</i>	<i>Other makes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Private cars	...	...	60	252	312
Commercial vehicles	...	...	29	40	69
Motor cycles	...	...	58	9	67
					<hr/> 448 <hr/>

Postal.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services continue as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and the revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 382 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available both between Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria and other centres.

In South Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided, and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephonic trunk line connects Gollel, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line, with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu, passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

Lines between Mbabane and Mankaiana and between Stegi and Goba (Portuguese East Africa) have been constructed.

The cost of running the postal service and the revenue derived therefrom for the past five years are as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
					£	£
1932-33	...	...	...	...	4,764	7,284
1933-34	...	...	...	...	4,539	5,417
1934-35	...	...	...	...	4,008	5,562
1935-36	...	...	...	...	4,382	8,622
1936-37	...	...	...	...	5,643	8,326

There are no wireless stations in the Territory, but licences have been issued to 64 holders of wireless receiving sets.

XII.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**Banking.**

There are two banks in the Territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, with one branch and one agency.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1937, was £4,740, and the amount on current account amounted to £53,372. At the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, the amounts were £480 and £4,730 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £11,312 and £703 respectively.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provisions of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company Limited, in the Southern District, is a limited liability company registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000 as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed. The above-mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation No. 34 of 1929, as amended by Proclamations Nos. 13/1930, 7/1931, 34/1936 and 1/1937.

Currency.

Proclamation No. 55 of 1932 provided that both United Kingdom and Union coins should be current in Swaziland but that United Kingdom silver coinage should be withdrawn by the 15th of January, 1933, on which date it ceased to be legal tender.

Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use:—

Dry measure—

1 ton = 2,000 lb.

Linear measure—

1 rood = 12 Cape feet.

1 Cape foot = 1.033 English feet.

Liquid measure—

1 leaguer = 2 hogsheads.

Surface or land measure—

1 morgen = 600 square roods.

1 square rood = 144 square feet.

1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet.

1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres.

1,000 yards = 914 metres.

1,000 Cape feet = 314.855 metres.

1,000 metres = 1,093.62 yards.

1 morgen = 0.8565 hectares.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Bridges.

The heaviest rainfall which the Territory had experienced since the introduction of the Road Motor Transport Service in 1927-28 was recorded this year. Considerable damage was done to all roads, and approaches to some of the bridges were washed away by the flooded rivers. Traffic was held up for short periods until temporary repairs could be carried out, or it was diverted to other routes.

A low level bridge construction programme made possible by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund was commenced and 11 bridges of the 16 approved were open for traffic by the end of the year.

Buildings.

The extension to the Hlatikulu Hospital costing £5,955 and provided for out of the Colonial Development Fund, was completed during the year and a commencement was made with new Headquarter's Offices at Mbabane.

Among the minor schemes were two new medical outposts and an extension of the Mbabane gaol for the isolation recidivists.

Water Supplies.

Water supplies at Stegi, Goedgegun and Hlatikulu villages are under consideration and the question of water supplies for Native areas by the construction of earth dams has been investigated by the High Commissioner's Agricultural Adviser and will form the subject of an application to the Colonial Development Fund Committee.

Staff.

Provision was made on the estimates for an Assistant Engineer, but the post was not filled until February, 1937.

XIV.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Administration of Justice.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute" was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906 and 1909.

SPECIAL COURT OF SWAZILAND.

In 1912 a Special Court, which has the powers and jurisdiction of a superior Court, was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. In 1934 a member of the English and Irish Bars was appointed President.

The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the District Commissioners.

The Court holds sessions twice a year. By virtue of Proclamation No. 23 of 1935, one or more native assessors, appointed by the Paramount Chief, may be called to the assistance of the Court. When in session the Court consists of three members sitting without a jury. It has jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases. When the Court is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or Deputy Resident Commissioner, as a member of the Court, has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications for provisional sentence. The power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court in Swaziland lies in this Court. When not in session the President of the Special Court, or, if so deputed, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner reviews criminal cases.

Death sentences are carried out by the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. By Proclamation No. 30 of 1935 an Attorney-General for the High Commission Territories was appointed who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court.

COURTS OF DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

Courts of District Commissioners were established under section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in all criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European; but District Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the last cases mentioned and in other serious cases, the District Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a *prima facie* case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil cases in which any party thereto is a European, and in criminal cases where the accused is a European, District Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping, are subject to review by the Special Court.

There are three District Commissioners in charge of districts, and three Assistant District Commissioners in charge of sub-districts. Assistant District Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as District Commissioners.

NATIVE COURTS.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Special Court whose decisions are final.

CIVIL CASES—SPECIAL COURT.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last four years were as follows:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936
At sessions of Special Court	7	2	1	—
Before Judge in Chambers	27	10	18	13

Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of:—

European.—1 Chief of Police and 23 non-commissioned officers and men.

Native.—109 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Swaziland Prison Department consists of two European gaolers and 34 native warders. There is a native wardress at the Mbabane gaol.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp. There are also prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana, and Pigg's Peak.

The Bremersdorp prison is a substantial masonry building erected before 1899. The other prisons are masonry buildings with corrugated-iron roofs and concrete floors.

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a Medical Officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year, there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space. A new block of cells for housing the more hardened type of criminal is under construction. There are at present five cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and four cells for solitary

confinement. There are four lavatories, one workshop, three kitchens, and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building and roadmaking. Ministers of the various mission societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During this year 122 juvenile offenders were tried in the Courts of District Commissioners for the following offences:—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Malicious injury to property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stock theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Assault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
								—
								122
								—

Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent.

Remission of Sentences.

Under Gaol Regulations No. 167 (High Commissioner's Notice No. 180 of 1934) every prisoner whose sentence is six months or more is allowed a remission of one-fourth of his sentence, provided that every conviction for a breach of discipline shall cause a loss of as many days towards mitigation as may be decided on.

Criminal Statistics.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year 4,358 persons were proceeded against in Courts of District Commissioners for the following crimes:—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	...	...	892
Offences against property	...	...	...	...	...	...	776
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,655

Of these 4,182 were males and 176 females.

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

In the District Commissioners' Courts 3,874 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows:—

Imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,588
Whipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,709
Bound over, cautioned or discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Thirty-two persons were committed by District Commissioners for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland. Of these, 21 were indicted by the Attorney-General. Of the 21 who were indicted for the crimes shown in the following table, three were discharged and the remaining 18 convicted.

Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offences against property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Comparative Table.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years:—

The number of summary convictions in Courts of District Commissioners.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Offences against the person	513	622	752	795
Malicious injury to property	48	28	56	50
Other offences against property	375	382	603	541
Other crimes	360	501	677	572
Offences against Master and Servant Laws	112	68	58	70
Offences against Revenue Laws etc.	2,357	1,829	2,272	1,193
Miscellaneous minor offences	355	500	423	653
<i>Totals</i>	<u>4,120</u>	<u>3,930</u>	<u>4,841</u>	<u>3,874</u>

Number of convictions in Superior Courts (Special Court of Swaziland).

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Murder	8	6	5	3
Culpable homicide	10	10	3	9
Attempted murder	—	1	1	—
Rape	2	5	—	1
Unnatural crime	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	5	4	2	2
Other offences against property	14	9	3	3
Other crimes	—	—	1	—
<i>Totals</i>	<u>39</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>18</u>

XV.—LEGISLATION.

The only legislation of importance passed during the year was the Liquor Licence Proclamation No. 42 of 1936.

There is no legislation in force dealing with factories, compensation for injuries or accidents, or legislative provisions for sickness, servants, or for old age, except in the case of sickness of domestic or agricultural servants.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following figures show the revenue and expenditure of the territory for the last five years:—

Revenue.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax	35,225	44,098	45,019	41,586	43,584
Customs and Excise ...	15,499	16,176	18,657	19,822	21,530
Posts and Telegraphs	7,284	5,486	5,605	9,406	8,222
Licences	6,000	6,995	8,182	9,523	9,495
Revenue Stamps	1,443	1,309	1,151	981	1,367
Judicial Fines	1,419	1,521	1,985	1,870	2,148
Poll Tax	1,722	1,719	1,661	1,584	1,755
Income Tax	1,396	1,744	3,186	3,763	2,685
Native Passes	856	924	1,029	1,044	1,001
Dog Tax	2,655	2,765	2,765	2,567	2,787
Transfer Duty	841	1,520	2,158	1,328	1,319
Base Metal Royalty ...	234	248	319	919	591
Concession Rents	2,414	1,758	1,765	1,653	1,883
Cattle Dipping Charges	1,344	1,085	884	764	883
Miscellaneous	2,892	3,146	3,884	5,026	5,986
Levy on Salaries	2,079	1,875	1,192	916	—
Grant-in-aid, Expenses of Administration ...	27,900	28,500	60,000	48,000	—
Total Ordinary Revenue	111,203	120,869	159,442	150,752	105,236
Colonial Development Fund	1,858	6,406	12,795	12,251	13,896
Sale of Crown Lands ...	584	1,126	1,359	389	1,179
Sale of Government Building	1,045	—	—	—	—
Parliamentary Grant- in-aid	—	—	—	—	32,500
	£114,690	£128,401	£173,596	£163,392	£152,811

Expenditure.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner	8,152	7,295	7,588	7,473	8,372
District Administration	8,876	8,315	9,250	9,133	8,673
Police	16,491	14,457	14,780	15,373	15,583
Posts and Telegraphs	4,764	4,667	4,194	5,849	6,066
Administration of Justice	5,976	7,984	8,467	8,428	8,380
Public Works Department	2,364	2,415	3,067	2,445	2,795
Public Works Recurrent	10,044	10,192	14,471	14,574	15,714
Medical	11,973	11,969	13,827	14,545	16,558
Education	10,281	10,412	10,658	9,603	10,506
Veterinary and Agriculture	13,928	17,797	22,013	19,017	23,673
Deeds Registry and Survey Services ...	1,250	750	750	750	750
Interest	4,855	3,881	2,205	2,276	2,212
Sinking Fund	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264
Allowances, etc., to Native Chiefs ...	1,595	1,599	1,557	1,583	1,569
Pensions and Gratuities	6,308	6,468	4,889	7,506	4,992
Miscellaneous	3,433	3,335	3,165	4,107	4,823
Surveys	2	7	37	54	54
Repayment of Colonial Development Fund Loans	—	—	—	—	61
Total Ordinary Expenditure	111,556	112,807	122,182	123,980	132,009
Public Works Extraordinary	—	424	2,893	3,938	4,528
Colonial Development Fund	1,850	9,006	13,251	7,337	15,725
Purchase of House for Police	—	661	—	—	—
	113,406	122,898	138,326	135,255	152,262

Public Debt.

The Public Debt of Swaziland consists of the following:—

<i>Swaziland Consolidated Loan.</i> —Bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the fund on the 31st March, 1937, was £21,827	£ 35,000
<i>Parliamentary Grants-in-aid.</i> —For expenses of Administration. From 1928-29 to 31st March, 1937	283,400
<i>Parliamentary Grants-in-aid.</i> —For purposes of Land and Agricultural Loan Fund. From 1929-30 to 31st March, 1937	21,573
<i>Loans from the Colonial Development Fund.</i> —From 1930-31 to 31st March, 1937	61,106
	<u>£401,079</u>

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
	£		£
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)	5,312	Swazi National Fund ...	743
Balances in hands of Sub-Accountants ...	8,526	Swazi Nation Trust Fund	20,000
Advances	8,044	Guardians Fund ...	4,414
Imprests	89	Prisoners' Property ...	20
Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Co., Seasonal Loan	500	Customs Suspense ...	127
Joint Colonial Fund ...	2,000	Deposits	1,820
Dairy Butter Levy Fund	26	Native Recruiting Corporation Ltd. ...	980
Balance of Surplus and Deficit Account ...	6,384	Agricultural Loan Fund	2,277
		Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Co-operative Tobacco Co., Ltd., Account, 1936 ...	500
	<u>£30,881</u>		<u>£30,881</u>

Description of the Main Heads of Taxation.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected during the financial year 1936-7 are as follows:—

	£
Native Tax	43,584
Customs and Excise	21,530
Licences	9,495
Income Tax	2,685
Dog Tax	2,787
European Poll Tax	1,755

Native Tax.—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum tax of £4 10s. The District Commissioners of each District collect most of this tax at various camps selected for the convenience of the natives. Chiefs and Indunas are responsible for bringing in tax defaulters to the district offices.

Customs and Excise.—Under the Customs Agreement with the Union Government of 1910 (see Chapter VII), Swaziland receives a proportionate share of the total collections of the Union. The only dues collected locally are those on beer and spirits. Duty on spirits is levied at the rate of 12s. 6d. per proof gallon and on beer at 10d. per standard gallon. Local collections in respect of these beverages during the year 1936-7 amounted to £1,363.

Licences.—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour recruiting, hotel and banking licences.

Trades and businesses are subject to annual licences in terms of the Schedule to Proclamation No. 53 of 1931. Liquor and hotel licences are controlled by Transvaal Liquor Licensing Ordinance No. 32 of 1902 as amended and in force in Swaziland. Game licences and firearm licences are governed by Transvaal Ordinance No. 6 of 1905 as amended and in force in Swaziland, and Proclamation No. 21 of 1908, respectively. Licences on mining, labour agents and motor cars are levied by authority of Proclamations No. 25 of 1912, No. 19 of 1913 and No. 26 of 1916, respectively.

The following table gives the chief classes of licences and the amount collected in respect of the last three financial years:—

	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£
Firearms	202	140	126
Labour	579	265	469
Liquor and billiards	615	677	662
Trading	2,537	3,115	3,028
Game	538	572	513
Bank	150	100	150
Motor	2,242	2,673	3,011
Mining	1,287	1,949	1,522
Miscellaneous	32	32	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£8,182	£9,523	£9,495
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Income Tax.—The collection of income tax is governed by the Swaziland Income Tax Proclamation No. 31 of 1921 as amended. The general provisions of the principal Proclamation apply each year to the determination of the taxable amount on which the tax is to be levied, and the collection of the amount payable in respect of that taxable amount, but the actual rates to be levied are fixed by Proclamation each year. Super tax is levied by virtue of Proclamation No. 18 of 1930.

The taxes imposed for the year 1936 were (1) Normal tax, (2) Super tax, and the rates were fixed as follows:—

(1) *Normal tax.*—In the case of companies, for each pound of taxable amount, one shilling and sixpence. In the case of persons other than companies,

(a) when the taxable amount does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount;

(b) when the taxable amount exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, two shillings.

(2) *Super Tax*:—

(a) when the amount subject to super tax does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, one shilling and as many five-hundredths of one penny as there are pounds in that amount;

(b) when the amount subject to super tax exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, five shillings.

The amount collected for the Income Tax year ended 30th June, 1936, was as follows:—

Arrear Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 634
Current Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,050
							<hr/> £2,684 <hr/>

The following table shows the sources from which taxable incomes were derived and the amount of tax paid from each source:—

<i>Source:—</i>							£
Traders	...	...	...	...	...	...	247
Civil servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	384
Employed persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	401
Non-residents	...	...	...	...	...	...	946
							<hr/> £2,050 <hr/>

The following table shows the number of taxpayers and the amount of income taxed in the relative categories for the year ended the 30th June, 1936:—

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Category.</i>						<i>Taxable Income.</i>
	£						£
10	500 and under	...	...	...	...	...	4,065
13	501 to 750	...	...	...	...	...	9,024
6	751 to 1,000	...	...	...	...	...	5,301
4	1,001 to 1,500	...	...	...	...	...	5,087
6	1,501 and over	...	...	...	...	...	22,392
—							<hr/>
39							£45,869
—							<hr/>

Dog Tax.—A tax of five shillings per dog per year is levied on all dogs throughout the Territory.

European Poll Tax.—A poll tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male of the age of 21 years and upwards. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the laws relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons Exemption (Relief) Proclamation 1901 of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes.

Registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun and Stegi, several lots have been sold for residential or trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken. No geological survey of the Territory has been made.

Mining.

Mining is carried out under the authority of concessions granted by the late Swazi King, Mbandeni, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane.

Up to the present, the Government has thrown open for prospecting areas aggregating 2,475 square miles, partly as Crown Mineral Areas and partly by consent of concessionaires under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927.

In 1932 a Crown mineral area in north-western Swaziland measuring approximately 77 square miles was thrown open for prospecting and mining. There has been little activity in this area.

Patents and Trade Marks.

The following return shows the number of patents and trade marks registered during the past five years:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Patents</i>	I	—	I	I	—
<i>Trade marks</i>	6	5	6	7	15

The following return shows the number of companies registered during the last five years:—

1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
2	—	I	—	—

APPENDIX.**Bibliography.**

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Report on Financial and Economic Situation of Swaziland, 1932. (Cmd. 4114.)	H.M. Stationery Office.	2s. 6d.

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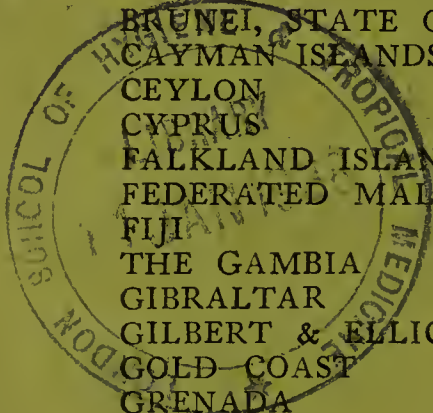
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